DIGVIJAY INSURANCE Co., LTD.
1942 FIGURES
New business received - - - Rs. 14,34,000
Paid for business - - - - Rs. 11,31,000
Annual premium income over - - Rs. 5,5,000
WANTED CHIEF AGENTS and ORGANISERS
Apply to:—H. N. ASHAR, Esqr., Mg Director, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road Fort Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXI NO. 116 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1943 — Price: 2 Annas

DENABANK
Authorised Capital - - Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital - - Rs. 20,00,000
Paid-Up Capital - - - Rs. 11,30,000
Reserve Funds - - - Rs. 1,20,000
Deposits on 15-5-43 - - Rs. 2,55,09,960
Working Funds „ - - Rs. 2,70,42,460
No. of Accounts „ - - 11,289
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd. will shortly open a Branch of their Bank at COLABA CAUSEWAY.

New Ordinance To Fetch Rs. 100 Crores To Govt. Coffers!

Summary Assessment Of Excess Profits Tax; Control Over Bonus And Commission

NEW DEFENCE OF INDIA RULE TO PREVENT GROWTH OF MUSHROOM COMPANIES

NEW DELHI, May 17.

Two new measures which are expected to have a salutary effect on the present price situation were announced by Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, at a press conference.

One is an Ordinance, whose main object is to draw into Government's coffers all except six and two-thirds per cent. of excess profits, and the other is a new Defence of India Rule designed to prevent the growth of mushroom companies in present conditions.

The Ordinance, firstly, introduces a system of summary assessment of E.P.T. The idea is that as soon as an assessee's accounts are made up, the E.P.T. authorities will approach him on a commonsense basis; and on the basis of his own published accounts, will endeavour to agree with him on the extent of excess profits, leaving out all controversy about disputed items. On the agreed amount so determined, a demand for E.P.T. will issue and the amount will be collected.

RS. 100 CRORES FROM E.P.T.

It is anticipated that this will lead to very large sums being immediately withdrawn from circulation and brought into Government coffers. Sir Jeremy drew attention in this context to the estimate given during the last Assembly Session that the amount of E. P. T. outstanding in Bombay alone was of the order of Rs. 75 crores. That was not really an estimate of the amount due to Government at that time, because until the many processes of the E. P. T. operations were completed, an assessee was not liable to make any payment. On the basis of the Bombay estimate, however, Sir Jeremy thought that a hundred crores for the whole of India would not be an absurd estimate.

SUMMARY ASSESSMENT

The summary assessment will be made by the Income-Tax officer to the best of his judgment, but in order to protect the assessee against an unduly high estimate, a safeguard has been provided. If when the regular assessment is made, it is found that a refund is due to the assessee, not only the excess will be refunded but interest on it at 5 per cent per annum which may be regarded as a penal rate against Government and therefore a guarantee to the assessee against the summary procedure being used to his disadvantage.

COMPULSORY DEPOSITS

The second feature of the Ordinance is a provision for compulsory deposit based on the existing optional system under which an assessee, if he so chooses, can, after he has been assessed to E. P. T., deposit a further sum not exceeding one-fifth of the E. P. T. and the Government thereupon put aside for his benefit a sum equal to one-tenth of the tax.

Under the Ordinance, the deposit of a sum at the maximum rate of one-fifth will be compulsory for all E. P. T. assessees.

The present position is that sixty-six and two-thirds per cent is levied as E. P. T. and thirteen and one-third per cent as Income Tax and Super Tax. The State thus takes 80 per cent of profits.

The object now is to immobilise as much as possible of the remaining 20 per cent. Under the Ordinance thirteen and one-third of this 20 per cent will be compulsorily deposited with Government, leaving to the assessee six and two-thirds per cent excess profits to be used for distribution of dividends or current consumption. Of the ninetythree and onethird which will thus be taken by Government, 20 per cent will be held for the assessees' benefit, thirteen and onethird representing his own money which he will be able to withdraw within 12 months of the termination of hostilities or two years from the payment of the deposit, whichever is later. On that money, he gets two per cent interest. He is, in addition, entitled to six and two third per cent which Government is putting into the fund for his benefit. That will be released in accordance with ules which have been framed in consultation with the Reconstruction Committee. The purport of these rules is that Government's contributions will be released within three years of the end of the war or earlier, if the assessee is able to establish a claim for advantageous use of the money at an earlier stage.

CONTROL OF BONUSES AND COMMISSIONS

Besides these two main features, the Ordinance contains two other provisions. It takes power to make rules to prescribe the amount of bonuses and commissions, which will be admissible for income tax purposes. At the present time, it is pointed out distribution of bonuses takes place largely at the expense of the exchequer, while the exchequer has very little say as to the amount of the bonuses, and it is important in the finance member's view, that some rational control of the distribution of bonuses and commissions should be established. It is intended before actually prescribing what those bonuses should be, commercial organisations and interests affected will be consulted.

CHECK ON HOARDING

The Ordinance also gives power to prescribe what stocks shall be deemed reasonable for income tax purposes. At the present moment, it is possible for an assessee to hold very large stocks of raw materials or stores, and he actually derives an advantage in respect of tax by increasing the amount of his capital so invested. In normal times, there is no necessity to attempt to control that, but at the present time there is the danger that even manufacturing concerns may hold such large stocks as would amount to hoarding and may cause shortages and force up prices of those raw materials or stores. In so far as present taxation arrangements actually assist or encourage that process, that assistance encouragement will be withdrawn.

The reasons why the matter had to be dealt with by an ordinance, said Sir Jeremy, were that the situation called for emergency action that the excess purchasing power including tax due to the Government which was now out, required to be reduced drastically as soon as possible and that for administrative reasons this was the time of the year when the Income Tax department was most free to take on this additional work.

The question of Indian states in this connection was under consideration he added in reply to a question.

To the extent that money came into Government's coffers the amount of money that Government sent out into circulation would be less, he explained. If a hundred crores came in under the summary assessment proposal, a hundred crores less of new money would need to go out.

NEW DEFENCE RULE

The second measure announced by the Finance Member is a new defence of India rule (No. 94) prohibiting:—

(1) Without the prior consent of the Central Government (a) an issue of capital in British India, (b) any public offer of securities for sale in British India, (c) the renewal of repayment of any security maturing for payment in British India.

(2) Without the prior consent of the Central Government an issue of capital anywhere, whether within or without British India, by any company incorporated in British India.

(3) The issue in British India of any prospectus or other document offering for subscription or publicly offering for sale any security which does not include a statement that the consent of the Central Government has been obtained to the issue or offer of the security.

(4) Subscription for any securities issued by a company in respect of any issue of capital made in British India or elsewhere unless such issue has been made with the consent of the Central Government.

Applications which are made to the Central Government in pursuance of the provisions of this rule should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department. Such applications in so far as they relate to issues of capital in connection with proposed industrial enterprises, will be considered by a departmental committee on which representatives of the Commerce and Industries and Supply Departments will be associated with the Finance Department. The Reserve Bank of India will be consulted in regard to applications involving the issue of capital for proposed financial enterprises, including banks, investment and finance and insurance companies.

OBJECT OF RULE.

The object of the rule is to prevent, in the circumstances of the present time, the growth of mushroom companies which stand little chance of survival in the post-war period and other undesirable practices such as the reconstitution or recapitalisation of concerns on the basis of their present abnormal profits to the detriment of an undiscriminating investing public. There is no intention of handicapping or retarding sound and legitimate industrial development or expansion calculated to promote the war effort of the country, or to increase production to meeh the civil requirements of the country at the present time or in the near future, in which cases the application for sanction will encounter no difficulty.—A. P.

Piece-goods Rates To Be Controlled?

India Govt.'s Assurance To Bombay Merchant

BOMBAY, Monday.

That the Government of India intend taking urgent steps to deal with the situation created by the enormous increase in the rates of piece-goods and yarn is revealed in a telegraphic reply received from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, by Mr Ramnarayan Poddar.

Mr Poddar had addressed on May 8, the following representation to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—"Piece-goods and yarn rates increasing enormously daily; the poor unable to cover body; Requesting His Excellency to intervene"

GOVT.'S REPLY

The Under-Secretary of the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies has sent the following reply to Mr. Poddar:—"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your telegram addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and to inform you that the Government of India are taking urgent steps to deal with the situation".

SUBSIDY FOR SUPPLY OF IMPROVED GRAIN SEED

The Government of India has sanctioned a grant to the Bombay Government of a subsidy of Rs. 2,21,499 for the supply of improved food grain seed to cultivators at concession rates.

14 Injured In Frontier Mail Accident

BOMBAY, Monday.

Fourteen persons including 12 passengers and a fireman were injured this morning when the engine of the Frontier Mail violently dashed against the buffer stop at the end of platform No. 5 of the Bombay Central Station. Due to the impact several passengers were thrown out, and the engine driver received serious injuries as a result of falling several yards away on the platform. A middle-aged person, who had come to receive one his relatives arriving by the Frontier Mail also received injuries.

The injured persons were immediately attended to by the Railway Medical officer, who was present on the platform. The engine driver and another had to be removed to the hospital.

The railway authorities, it is understood will be instituting an inquiry into the incident.

NEW COMMANDER OF N.-W. ARMY IN INDIA.

NEW DELHI:—North-Western Army in India has a new Commander, says a press note. He is Gen Sir Edward Pellew Quinan, formerly General Officer Commanding, Tenth Army. He is 58. He made his mark in this war for the expeditious way in which he conducted the 1941 operations in Iraq and Iran. For this he was awarded the K.C.I.E.—A.P.

Mohne And Eder Dams Breached

R. A. F.'s Blow At Source Of Nazi War Power

LONDON, May 17.

The two greatest dams in Germany were breached by bombers of the R. A. F. last night, the Secretary of State for Air, Sir Archibald Sinclair, revealed today, speaking at the Norwegian National Day celebrations in Albert Hall.

Sir Archibald Sinclair said: "I have got news, great news for you today. Bomber Command—the javelin in our armoury—struck last night a heavy blow of a new kind at the sources of German War power. The two greatest dams in Germany, one containing 134 million tons of water and the other 202 million tons were breached by bombers dispatched by Air Chief Marshal Harris.

VALLEYS OF RUHR FLOODED

The walls of the Mohne and Eder dams were broken and the water descended the valleys of the Ruhr and Eder in huge waves. The operation was one of extraordinary difficulty and hazard. Eight big Lancasters were lost with their precious crews but Wing Commander Gibson who commanded the aircraft engaged in the operation pressed home the attack against strong defences and regardless of danger. It is a trenchant blow for the victory of the Allies and therefore for the freedom and independence of Norway". Reconnaissance later established that Mohne Dam had been breached over a length of 100 yards and that the power station below had been swept away by the resulting floods.

The Eder Dam which controls the head waters of the Weser and Fulda valleys, and operates several power stations was also attacked and was reported as breached. Photographs show the river below the Dam in full flood.—Reuter.

Bombs Dropped In Ostia Region Of Rome

LONDON:—An Air Ministry communique announces: On Sunday night aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked targets in the Ruhr in Rhineland and at Berlin. Mines were also laid in enemy waters. Fighter Command aircraft carried out extensive intruder operations over enemy-occupied territory. Nine bombers and one fighter are missing".

The attack on Berlin was the 64th R.A.F. raid on the German capital.

FIRST COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

BOMBAY, May 17.

What must be done to forge a united national front of all patriotic organisations to win a National Government?

This, among others, will form the subject of discussion by the first Congress of the Communist Party of India which commences in Bombay on May 23.

The Congress will review the situation in the country and define its policy. Discussions will centre round how to make the Congress accept the right of self-determination and how to make the Muslim League carry on a campaign for the release of Congress leaders.—United Press.

While it was on a small scale, the attacking of three German target areas simultaneously confuses German defences.

ROME:—The text of Monday Italian communique says: "Enemy planes on Sunday night flew over Rome. The enemy planes later dropped bombs on Ostia area. Damage was caused and there were casualties" (Ostia is Rome's airport some 15 miles from the capital).

ENEMY RAIDS OVER S. E. ENGLAND

LONDON:—Official; on Sunday night there was some enemy activity over parts of south and east England, Essex and Greater London area. Bombs which were dropped caused little damage, and casualties are small, but a number of which were fatal.

A fourth enemy aircraft was destroyed in raids on this country.

Five enemy aircraft have been destroyed by Allied fighters during offensive operations on Monday morning.—Reuter.

R. A. F. ATTACK ON AKYAB

NEW DELHI, May 17.

From the Arakan, there is nothing to report, says an India Command Joint War "communique".

Yesterday R.A.F. bombers with fighter escort attacked Narigan on Akyab island. Direct hits were observed on the target which was a bridge on the only road from the mainland to Akyab town. Further north, a formation of "Blenheims" bombed enemy objectives at Indaingyi near Kaleymo in Myittha valley.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

DORTMUND AREA FLOODED

LONDON: Photographic reconnaissance to-day after the R.A.F. attack on two German dams showed several bridges washed away in the Upper Ruhr and floods rising in the Dortmund area, it is officially announced to-night.—Reuter.

KEY POINTS ON ATLANTIC FRONT ATTACKED.

LONDON:—The German Radio stated to-night: "A force of British and American Bombers attacked key points on the Atlantic front at noon on Monday.—Reuter.

Phillips Must Speak Out

India League President's Plea For Revelation Of Facts

NEW YORK, May 17.

The proposal that President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, Mr. Phillips, be permitted to make public his findings was made to-night by Sirdar J. J. Singh President of the India League of America.

"A settlement of India is of sufficient importance to free men everywhere to warrant full revelation of all the facts available" he said.

"I am sure Indians would have nothing to fear from such a revelation. We trust President Roosevelt will allow his Ambassador to speak."—Reuter.

DAVIES AT TEHERAN

Carries Huge Yellow Envelope: Message To Stalin?

TEHERAN May 17

President Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow, Mr. Joseph Davies has arrived here by air "en route". He was met by the United States Minister in Teheran, Mr. Dreyfus, General Connolly and the Soviet Ambassador M. Smirnov.

A huge yellow sealed envelope was handed down from the plane after Mr. Davies, who when asked if it was President Roosevelt's letter to M Stalin replied, "It might be."

Mr. Davies declared he was delighted to return to Moscow to renew old friendships and tell the Soviet people and their leaders that "They command the respect of all freemen everywhere in the world."

Otherwise he refused to comment on his visit but admitted he was having a conference to-day with Mr. Dreyfus, General Connolly and M. Smirnov. He will leave here for Moscow soon.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN DONETZ SECTOR

Enemy Attempt To Cross Kuban River Frustrated

MOSCOW, May 17.

A Soviet communique last night said, "During May 16, no important changes took place on the front.

During the week ending May 15, 370 German planes were destroyed in air combats and on enemy aerodromes. During the same period we lost 108 planes.

The supplement states that in the Kuban valley north-east of Novorossisk Soviet artillery and trench mortar crew demolished over 40 block-houses and pill-boxes and destroyed seven German guns and 18 machine-gun nests.

On the lower Kuban River Soviet troops thwarted an attempt of German scouting groups to cross the water barrier.

Soviet troops killed 80 German officers and men and captured two machine-guns, one mortar and other war material.

On the Volkhov (Leningrad) front Soviet troops exchanged intensive artillery and mortar fire with Germans.

ENEMY GARRISON WIPED OUT

The supplement to the Soviet communique says that in Kuban one Russian unit made several attacks on enemy positions. On the central front a detachment of Germans attempted to effect an armoured reconnaissance against the Russian positions, but were overcome by a skilful manoeuvre. On the Kalinin front groups of Soviet scouts broke into a village occupied by Germans and wiped out the garrison. Several guerilla detachments operating in the Mogilev region simultaneously attacked eight German garrisons and killed over 200 Germans.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN DONETZ SECTOR

From Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow:—A front-line dispatch to the "Pravda" on Monday reviewing the recent fighting in Lisichansk area of the Middle Donetz stated: "We have completely taken possession of the new bridgehead on the right bank of the Donetz. Heavy gunfire was again exchanged on this sector during the night. The Soviet air offensive against German communication centres has been kept up during the past 24 hours for the 15th day in succession.

German rail communications on the Leningrad front were among the latest objectives. An important bridge was smashed interrupting traffic.

A group of 12 German light destroyers trying to attack Russian convoys in the Black Sea have been driven off by a numerically inferior Soviet naval force in an engagement lasting all night.

Night attempt by the Germans to cross the lower reaches of the Kuban river in the Caucasus pocket has been defeated. Soviet artillery, mortar batteries and riflemen dispersed and partly wiped out the Germans. German attacks in another sector this front were also repulsed with heavy losses.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (July)

NEW YORK, May 17.

Previous closing	19.74
To-day's opening	19.79
Difference	+05
To-day's closing	19.82
Difference	+.08

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE LOANS

The London Stock Exchange was quiet today.

3 per cent Australian Commonwealth £102 3/8; 2 1/2 per cent British Consols £80 7/8; 3 per cent Conversion Loan £104 15/16; 3 per cent Conversion Loan £100 3/16; 4 per cent War Loan £112 7/8; 3 1/2 per cent War Loan £103 5/16; 3 1/2 per cent War Loan £100 9/16; 4 per cent Victory Bonds £113 5/16.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, May 17.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

General Motors dol. 51 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 28 5/8
United States Steel Common dol. 51 1/4
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

R.A.F.'s Moonlight Raid On Italian Seaplane Base

Hangars Set On Fire· Royal Navy Searches Tunisian Shores For Axis Ships

LONDON, May 17.

REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA CABLES:—KEEPING UP THE BOMBING OF METROPOLITAN ITALY WHICH THE CLEARANCE OF TUNISIA HAS MADE POSSIBLE, R.A.F. WELLINGTON BOMBERS LAST NIGHT MADE A SPECTACULAR MOONLIGHT ATTACK ON THE SEAPLANE BASE OF LIDO DI ROMA ONLY 15 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF ROME ON THE COAST NEXT TO OSTIA.

VISIT TO THE CAPITAL

After the raid the Bombers flew over the Italian Capital which was clearly visible in the moonlight but dropped no bombs. The WELLINGTONS flew low over the harbour and hangars at Lido Di Roma, bombing and machine-gunning at will. Practically no anti-aircraft opposition nor Axis planes were encountered. Two hangars were set on fire and planes on ground thoroughly strafed. The raiders operated under a moon so bright that they were able to employ tactics usually associated with speedy daylight fighter-bombers.

A NEW BASE

Reuter points out that Lido Di Roma about 20 miles from Rome is a new Italian naval base near Ostia which has been considerably developed during the recent years.

TRAPANI GASWORKS HIT.

On Saturday night Wellingtons were over Trapani in Western Sicily. The crew of Bombers reported a huge explosion in the centre of the town where bombs hit gasworks. Other bursts were seen near the Railway station and barracks.

Royal Navy's Search For Truant Ships

LONDON, May 17.

From Reuter's special correspondent with the Mediterranean Fleet aboard a British destroyer off the Tunisian coast: Ships of the Royal Navy are still hard at it searching every cove and beach of the Tunisian shores for escaping Axis troops. In the past 48 hours patrolling has been astounding. At Sidi Daoud a small fishing village near Cape Bon a landing party found scenes of particular desolation caused by Allied Bombers and the Navy's shells. As our little motorboat sailed up to the battered Jetty two French women who had been hiding in terror for days threw their arms around our necks and said "thank God. you have come."

SCENES OF DESOLATION

There were scenes of desolation everywhere. Abandoned Axis light coastal batteries had in many cases suffered direct hits and been burned out. Tanks and motor-cycles had been driven into the sea. Rifles machine-guns, masses of ammunition lay scattered along the beach and everything pointed to scene of the greatest panic.

AXIS TROOPS SURRENDER

Off Cape Farina we detected signs of movement on the Island. A landing party armed to the teeth found a frightened lighthouse keeper and his assistant who said that they had been virtual prisoners as 25 Axis troops had been in hiding on the Island for 6 days. They were heavily armed and could have held out for some time. Instead with their hands up they crept from nooks on seeing the destroyer approach. The German soldiers were from crack motorised divisions. The lighthouse-keeper said that the Germans had lived in his quarters and completely ignored the Italians who slept in the open.

Axis Manpower Lost

LONDON, May 17.

The total wastage of Axis manpower in the Egypt, Libya and Tunisia fighting amounts to at least 600,000 men, it is officially announced in London. The Italians lost 3 armies, 6 army corps, 25 divisions and 6 regiments. The German losses were 2 armies and 11 divisions.—Reuter.

WILL TURKEY JOIN ALLIES?

NEW YORK, May 17.

In a leading article on Monday the "New York Times" said, "Important events appear to be brewing on the political front which may change the whole picture of the war with dramatic suddenness.

Though still confused and contradictory, REPORTS FROM BOTH AXIS AND ALLIED SOURCES SEEM TO FORESHADOW TWO GREAT POSSIBILITIES, THE EARLY COLLAPSE OF ITALY AND THE ENTRY OF TURKEY INTO THE WAR ON THE ALLIED SIDE.

Turkey has already rendered an inestimable service to the Allies by her resistance to German pressure which kept the Germans out of the Middle East and prevented their possible junction with the Japanese. Now she is badly getting closer to the Allies. With Turkey actively on the Allied side, the Axis Balkan front would be ripe for immediate attack."

CHUNGKING:—The hope that in the very near future Allied armies in co-operation with the Chinese will launch an offensive in Asia, is expressed in President Roosevelt's reply to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's message on the Tunisian victory.

"Throw Open Gates Of Palestine & Save Jews",

WASHINGTON:—An appeal to Mr. Churchill to throw open the gates of Palestine to Jews is made on Monday in a two-page advertisement in the "Washington Post" by the American Committee for the Creation of a Jewish Army.

The advertisement says: "The fate of the great people rests in your hands. One word from Britain, and multitudes of European Jews will be able to save themselves."

The advertisement is signed by 34 Senators, 160 members of the House of Representatives and many others.—Reuter.

THE EASTERN ECONOMIST
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THE EASTERN ECONOMIST.
Connaught Circus, NEW DELHI.

WANTED
A leading Life Insurance Company of 30 years standing with its Head Office in Bombay and having a Life Fund of over Rupees Fifty Lacs is undergoing a plan of re-organisation and requires for its Bombay Head Office one Agency Manager on a starting pay of Rs. 500|- p. m. with annual increments of Rs. 125|- in the grade of 500|125-4|1000) and 2 Agency Inspectors on Rs. 250|- p. m. each with annual increments of Rs. 50|- in the grade of (250|50-5|500). Persons with past experience and business production capacities need apply to Box No. 521, c|o "Bombay Chronicle."

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

We have received a telegram from our London office advising a Net Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1942, of £95,580|6|10 making with Brought Forward a total of £180,610|14|4 out of which the Directors have made appropriation to Contingencies account £35,000|- and to Property £10,000|- carrying forward £85,610|14|4. The Annual General Meeting called for on the 9th of June will be followed immediately by an extraordinary Meeting for the purpose of altering Article 82 to make the number of Directors a minimum of four and a maximum of seven, and Article 132 to remove the time limit of four months for presentation of Balance Sheet. Notices of both Meetings have been posted in London to all Shareholders to-day.

All India Weather Report

POONA, May 17.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 13-5:—

Allahabad 112 84 0, Bombay 93 80 0, Calcutta 96 83 0, Cawnpore 109 74 0, Cuttack 100 82 0, Darjeeling 60 54 0.2, Delhi 105 82 0, Dehra Dun nil, Jacobabad 101 74 0, Karachi 89 80 0, Lahore 95 71 0, Lucknow 110 77 0, Madras 92 81 0, Nagpur 112 87 0, Patna 103 78 0, Peshawar 87 68 0, Shillong 70 64 T, Simla 72 54 0.—A. P.

"Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it".

—TILAK.

The Bombay Chronicle

INDO-AMERICAN TRADE

Addressing the India Chamber of Commerce of America in New York, Sir Girja Sankar Bajpai, India's High Commissioner in America, stated that "to-day the United States was the second best customer for India's exports and that India's industrial development was likely to increase rather than diminish this trade." It is difficult for any country to make any precise forecasts of industrial developments after the war. It is particularly difficult for a country like India which may not be quite free immediately after the war. But it is safe to conclude from the present economic and political relations between India and America that for several years after the war the trade between the two countries will be fairly large though one cannot be sure of its details. Sirdar H. S. Malik, our Trade Commissioner in New York, speaking on the same occasion remarked that India's trading position with America was complementary rather than competitive, and Sir Girja Sankar suggested as much when he said that our lovely handicrafts still awaited a fuller market in the United States. There is no doubt our handicrafts if well organised to suit modern tastes and markets, have a bright future in many parts of the world, particularly in a rich country like America. But it is not to be inferred that our trade relations with her will be always complementary and not competetive.

Sirdar Malk expressed the view that India would provide a wider market for American machinery which we would need for our expanding industries. But competition from outside India may seriously affect this market. Attempts are already being made to earmark our sterling resources, now accumulating in London, for British machinery to be imposed on India. To the extent India is free, she will be guided in her purchases of machinery by price, quality and special economic considerations arising from her own voluntary Pacts and Treaties. Competition, however limited, will also arise between India and America when the former will be more industrialised. To take but one instance, the manufacture of motor cars in India is a question of time after the war and this cannot but appreciably restrict America's exports of cars to India. Speaking generally, the greater the industrialisation in India, the greater must be the competition between her and foreign industrial countries including America, not so much in securing foreign markets as in supplying her own market.

This is fully appreciated by America and more by Britain, both being loath to lose whatever hold they have on the Indian market. Knowing that free India is likely to raise high tariff walls to protect her industries, both Britain and America have been holding forth incessantly on the dangers of nationalism in economics or national self-sufficiency. The professed aim in this attitude is world peace through world interdependence and co-operation. But this is not unmixed with a desire to maintain economic vested interests. There is, therefore, every possibility of Britain and America combining to exploit India economically in the name of international co-operation. Speaking more specifically there is every possibility of Britain committing India, at the Peace Conferences, to a policy of low tariffs at any rate against herself and her Allies. We need not discuss here what precisely will be India's fiscal policy after the war. But this must be stated that for her own national existence and the relief of her vast chronic unemployment India will have to pursue a policy of promoting varied industries, large and small, manufacturing and agricultural. And in so far as this policy needs high tariffs temporarily they will have to be resorted to. However, this is possible only if India is completely independent. Indian businessmen are realising this now more than ever before. It is not at all surprising to note that in his address to the Surat Chamber of Commerce Mr. G. L. Mehta ex-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers, emphasised the point that "a satisfactory solution of India's complex economic questions was not possible without vital power in the hands of the representatives of the people." It is, therefore, the duty of Indian businessmen to promote by all legitimate means the political as well economic freedom of the country.

Aerial Possibilities

It is not only the R. A. F. that has increased its activities over Germany and German-occupied Europe. The Americans, too, have extended and intensified their own operations as is evidenced by Flying Fortress raids on Wilhelmshaven and Emden and American fighter sweeps over northern France and the Low Countries. This adds practical significance to a statement recently made by one of the U. S. Air Chiefs, Major-General Ralph Royce who promises that in the near future Allied aircraft would keep Germans in their bomb shelters every hour of the day and night.

The ambition may be exaggerated. But increasing Anglo-American-Russian strength in the air, coupled with disastrous losses to the Luftwaffe and the possession of air bases almost all round Axis Europe, renders it possible for the Allies to take their air offensive practically to every part of Europe. And if it is co-ordinated as an inter-Allied offensive it can give very good results, indeed. But even if Germans were kept inside their bomb-shelters for long periods, the achievement would not be decisive. It could not be an end in itself but only a means, one of the most important means, to an end. That end, of course, is the conquest of the Axis on land. In this connection it is both interesting and gratifying to note that nervousness is increasing daily in Italy and air raids are already leading them to a conviction that an invasion of Sardinia is imminent. The "nerve war" tables have been competely turned.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Offensive Against Japs

One of the interesting statements made by Major General Royce at a rally in Chicago was that the United States were producing more aircraft than all other nations combined. This clearly suggests that U. S. production now exceeds the combined production of Britain, Canada, Russia, Germany, Japan and Italy. If that is the case, the Allied nations are now producing three times as many planes as the Axis and Japan. And this superiority becomes even more striking in view of the fact that the losses being sustained by the Axis and Japan are three times greater than those of the Allies. In the circumstances there is no reason why President Roosevelt's assurance to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek should not be made good immediately, at least in the air. A great air offensive against Japan is possible not in the vague future but right now.

A Delicate Mission

Mr. Joseph Davies, the ex-American diplomat, will probably have reached his destination by now Charged with a special mission to Moscow and carrying a confidential personal letter from President Roosevelt to M. Stalin, he is faced with a delicate but an extremely important task. Mr. Davies, however, is a tried diplomat and, what is more, he is popular in Moscow which does not doubt his friendship for Russia. It is also fortunate that Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill are together at Washington at a time when Mr. Davies is carrying out his mission. Let us hope he succeeds.

Confidence In Sardar Aurangzeb Khan

PESHAWAR, May 17.

A special meeting of the Muslim League Party of the Frontier Assembly held to-day adopted a resolution expressing its full confidence in the leadership of Sardar Mohd. Aurangzeb Khan and authorised him to select his own Cabinet.

Sardar Mohd. Aurangzeb Khan who presided read a message from Jinnah and acquainted the members with the recent developments which led the Governor to invite his assistance in forming a Ministry.

Sardar Mohd. Aurangzeb Khan will select his Cabinet, and submit the names of the Ministers to the Governor on his return to Peshawar on May 23.—A. P.

KING CHRISTIAN'S APPEAL TO DANES

LONDON, May 16.

The Danish radio said that King Christian in a four-minute speech appealed to the Danish people o maintain calm and order.

It might be that the most difficult period for Denmark was about to come.—Reuter.

JUDGMENT TO-DAY IN FORWARD BLOC CHIEF'S CASE

Panchmahals Congress Leader On Parole, Interned In Godhra

LAHORE, May 17.

The Habeas Corpus petition in connection with the detention of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, President of the Forward Bloc, under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules, challenging the validity of the New Ordinance recently promulgated by the Viceroy to validate Rule 26 of the D. I. R. was heard to-day by Mr. Justice Mohd Munir of the Lahore High Court.

After hearing arguments of both sides, His Lordship reserved judgment till to-morrow.

Malik Barkat Ali, Advocate, arguing the petition on behalf of the petitioner submitted that following the declaration of Rule 26 of the D. I. R. as 'ultra vires' by the Federal Court the detention of Sardar Sardul Singh illegal. As regards the promulgation of ordinance validating Rule 26 of the D. I. R. Malik Barkat Ali submitted that under Section 72 of the Government of India Act the Governor-General had not the power to make a retrospective legislation. He could only legislate in case of emergency It was the legislature which had the power to enact a law with retrospective effect.

Mr. Saleem, Advocate-General, replying to the arguments, submitted that it had been conceded that if had been an act of legislation no objection could be taken. Section 72 of the Government of India Act, he pointed out, laid down that the Governor General had precisely the same powers as that of the legislature but the only difference was that the Governor General could legislate in cases of emergency. The Governor General was the sole judge of an emergency. Hence there was no restriction on the Governor-General to make a restrospective legislation.

Malik Barkat Ali made a request to the court that if his Lordship decided the petition against him, he should be given a certificate to appeal to the Federal Court.

Two other similar petitions relating to the detention of Mr. Durga Dass, Advocate, and Mr. Joginder Nath of Gujranwala were also heard to-day His Lordship.—A. P.

FANCHMAHAL LEADER INTERNED IN GODHRA

SURAT, May 17.

Some combustible substance was thrown in the letter-box of the Bagasara Post Office as a result of which some letters were burnt down, says a report received from Bagasara.

Mr. Somalal Saraiya, Congress leader of Panchmahal District, who was arrested on August 9 last under the Defence of India Rules, has been released on parole for 10 days says a report received from Godhra. He has been ordered not to leave the municipal limit of Godhra.

A report received from Broach says that Mr. Maganlal, a dentist, has been released on parole.

Mr. Vinodchandra Chunilal Shah, a lawyer of Jambusar, has been released on parole for one month, says another report from Broach.

Mr. Muljibhai Gangadas of Zadeshwar who was arrested sometime back under the Defence of India Rules has been released unconditionally.—United Press.

RAID ON PRESS

MADRAS, May 17: The Madras City Police searched the "Janashakti" Press in Davidson Street for copies of a pamphlet in Tamil published in October last in connection with the Unity Week by the Tamil Nad Committee of the Communist Party of India being a translation of two articles published in the "People's War", the English organ of the Communist Party.

The office copy and a few unbound copies in parts were seized by the police as the pamphlet has been proscribed by the Government.—United Press.

VILLAGERS' CLASH WITH POLICE

CHITTOR, May 17: A clash is reported to have occurred between a Prohibition Police Party and villagers of Ettimalavada following a surprise raid of the village by the former.

It is stated that the villagers offered resistance and a mild lathi charge was made. Thereupon the villagers, after destroying a large number of pots containing illicit liquor, fled away from the village.

Eighteen persons have been arrested in this connection. A head constable was injured severely and some constables received slight injuries.—United Press.

CURFEW RE-IMPOSED

KARACH, May 17: The Martial Law authorities have re-imposed curfew in Tando Adam as a sequel to bomb explosions near the Post Office and Court. Several persons have been detained for infringement of the curfew.—United Press.

"HARMLESS" LEAFLETS

CHITTAGONG, May 17.—Mr. Hashi Dutt alias Mr. Subinoy Dutt, a prominent worker of the Communist Party, and Mr. T. K. Chakravarty, who were prosecuted for printing and publishing a leaflet containing alleged prejudicial report have been acquitted.

The Judge found the leaflet harmless, and observed that it did not promote disaffection towards the Government.

BRAHMANBARIA, May 17.—Tinu Ledashi, Fanindra Nandi and Aswini Kumar Chakravarty who were arrested at Syamagram in Nabinagar in connection with the celebration of Independence Day have been sentenced to six months' R. I. each under the Defence of India Rules.

CAWNPORE SWEEPERS' UNION PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

CAWNPORE:—Mr. Lallooram, President of the Municipal Sweepers' Union, was arrested on Sunday evening under the Defence of India Rules.

The Municipal authorities have agreed to grant 25 per cent increase in pay in addition to dearness allowance of Rs. 6/8 per head per month. The strikers are however continuing the strike and insist on acceptance of their demands.

The concessions which he Municipal Board has now agreed to give will entail an additional expenditure of one lakh of rupees. The Board is at present spending about 3 lakhs on sweepers in its employ. Efforts are being made to engage new hands [illegible] It is [illegible] reading of men like Mody put his errors in public, and [illegible]

Fischer On Failure Of British Statesmanship In India

Following are extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Louis Fischer, the well-known American author and journalist to a packed House at San Francisco in February last Dr. Alfred G. Fisk presiding.

This summer in India I saw a good deal of General Sir Archibald Wavell, the British Commander-in-Chief, and he said to me, "If, after Pearl Harbour, we had been capable of diverting ourselves of our psychological prejudices and political traditions we would have forthwith abandoned the Philippines without fighting; abandoned the Dutch East Indies and Malay without fighting and concentrated all our men and equipment in Burma", because if we had held Burma we could have moved from India, through Burma, into China for the final triumphant assault upon Japan. It was with a vague, general understanding of the importance of India in our strategy of victory in Asia, as well as the importance of India in the whole morality of this war and in the formulation of peace, that I went to India this summer.

The key problem in India is rarely mentioned because its solution cannot even be undertaken until India is free. The key problem in India is economic. The population of India is increasing five million each year. When I came back from India I spoke to Pearl Buck who was, as you know, a missionary and a missionary's daughter in China, and also knows India well. She said to me, in words which she subsequently used in a "New York Times" magazine article: "The Chinese peasant lives infinitely better than the Indian peasant." You can imagine how poorly the Indian peasant lives. I went into Indian villages; I asked the peasants how they felt about the war. They never answered. They said: "We're hungry." I asked about their attitude toward the British. They never gave a direct answer. They said "We're hungry". India's politics are made in the stomach. This is the report of every person who goes to India. The last statement I have seen along the line was made by Sonva Tomara, who is the "Herald Tribune's" experienced correspondent in India and she finished a recent article in that paper, saying: "The more one stays here (in India) the more one is oppressed by the surrounding air of discontent, misery and frustration." As we know from our own experiences, if something goes wrong, we blame the Government and in India to an increasing extent, the Indian people blame British rule for their privation and their physical misery—so much so that the British Viceroy of India himself, Lord Linlithgow, said to me: "India was never as anti-British as it is to-day."

The symbol of India's unanimous wish for freedom is Mahatma Gandhi. He does not represent all of India, but he does reflect the will of all of India for national liberation. A great man is like good sculpture, made of one piece. A great man lives a single tracked life Lincoln was great, he lived for Union. Lenin was great, he lived in order to raise Russia out of the feudal mire. Churchill is great because all of his acts have been directed towards the preservation of England as a first-class power. And in the same way Gandhi is great because every single act that he performs is calculated to promote the one goal of his life—the liberation of India. He is not the man he has no intention and never had, to rule India, of administrating India His function ends when he frees India. When Churchill speaks, his eloquence is so compelling because he is merely saying brilliantly what every plain English citizen says to his wife or his neighbour every evening. A great man is you in a bigger and better edition. You applaud the speaker who echoes your view. Similarly Gandhi when he talks, when he acts, is, without the authority of a vote or an organization, reflecting the unanimous wish of India to be free. As I sat with him on the ground in his little mud hut in the centre of sizzling hot India I had the impression as I listened to his voice that I was listening to four hundred million voices and the impact upon me was overwhelming.

GANDHIJI'S ONLY WEAPON

I find it astounding that some Americans do not understand why Gandhi fasted. The British Viceroy admitted to me that the British Army in India is an Army of Occupation. Suppose we were occupied by a foreign army suppose our political parties were suppressed, suppose all our political leaders were in jail and a foreign nation ruling us; wouldn't we seize upon any weapon to fight the foreign invader? Gandhi has no other weapon. In Gandhi's lowly hut there is one decoration. It is a simple print of Jesus Christ. He is not a Christian. He's a Hindu, but he believes in many of the principles of Christianity, and the early Christians at least understood sacrifice and renunciation. Sacrifice and renunciation make a tremendous appeal to Indians, and the British controvert their own statements of Gandhi's waning influence by the tremendous energy and money they spend in trying to prove that Gandhi's influence is waning. His fast has shaken India. The Viceroy has a Cabinet, or executive council, which consists of fourteen members —ten of them Indians. These are high placed Indians who are ready to collaborate with the British. In other words, independence doesn't come first with them. Three of those ten Indians have resigned on account of Gandhi's fast. I know one of them, Sir Homi Mody, knighted by the British King—a billionaire—a Parsi, not of Gandhi's religon, a hard-boiled business man. He has resigned because of Gandhi's fast. [illegible] reading of men like Mody put his errors in public, and [illegible] who were ready to serve intimately with the Viceroy ready to co-operate with the British, if they feel that because of Gandhi's fast they can no longer serve the British, you can imagine how the millions feel, the hundreds of million who have abhorred the British all the time and refuse to touch the British. The repercussions of Gandhi's fast, no matter how it ends, will shake Asia.

CHIANG'S WARNING.

All this did not have to be. Gandhi, when I saw him in June and subsequently, was in a conciliatory mood He had publicly whittled down his demands. He was not asking for what the British could not give There did not have to be a civil disobedience movement. There did not have to be all the killings (the accusation by the British levelled against Gandhi that he has provoked violence sounds fantastic in the mouth of a regime which is based on violence) The killings did not have to take place, nor did the fast have to take place. Gandhi begged twice this summer to see the Viceroy, but the Viceroy refused. Gandhi wanted a conciliatory agreement—the Viceroy wouldn't have it. The reason is simple: Winston Churchill said when he was fifty-five, and he hasn't changed since then: "The truth is that Gandhism and all it stands for will sooner or later have to be grappled with and finally crushed." And this is Churchill's first opportunity in high office to grapple with Gandhi. The British have definitely thrown a challenge to the Indian national movement. The British have definitely decided to try to break Gandhi, to try to break the Indian movement for freedom. Chiang Kai-Shek has warned Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt that this attempt to suppress a great movement for freedom in the midst of a great war for freedom, may drive all of Asia into the arms of the Axis.

NOT PRO-JAPANESE.

This summer I spent a week with Gandhi, I walked with him every morning from a quarter to six to a quarter after six. I took a solid hour's interview with him every afternoon and had lunch and dinner with him each day. I'd gone down expecting to encounter an austere, forbidding cold saint. Actually he's very warm and human, with a delicate sense of humour and plays with the kiddies, but he has one extremely embarrassing characteristic—he says everything he thinks. We each of us carry a blue pencil in our minds. We exercise an internal censorship. But among the very few things that Gandhi carries on his person you will find no blue pencil. I was walking with him across the fields one day and asked him how he had come to introduce his weekly day of silence—on Monday, as you know he doesn't speak—which might be recommended to others. He explained that it happened years ago. He said: "I used to travel morning, noon and night in hot trains, and on open bullock-carts through hot India, and thousands of people would come to me to ask questions, make pleas and beg that I pray with them and I used to get tired: so I introduced the weekly day of silence. Since then I have clothed this weekly day of silence in all kinds of moral virtues and given it a philosophical content, but actually it was only because I wanted to take a day off." Now he didn't have toput it that way, but Gandhi has a devotion to the truth and an uninhibited tongue which makes him tell the whole story: it gets him into all kinds of difficulties.

He said to me, for instance, and he has said subsequently in writing: "I would go to Japan and sign a treaty of peace with the Japanese." Now he immediately added in the conversation to me, "I know the British will never let me go to Japan and I know that if I ever got to Japan the Japanese wouldn't sign a treaty of peace with me." Then why talk about it? Because the idea had occurred to him and for Gandhi the fact that an idea isn't practicable doesn't mean that he mustn't talk about it. However, this statement has enabled persons, who for very ulterior motives wish to smear Gandhi, to say that Gandhi is pro-Japanese. Now there are many Americans and many English whose word as to who is pro-Japanese I would not accept, because many of those Americans and Englishmen were themselves pro-Japanese and appeased the Japanese and sent Japan the scrap and oil which our boys are now getting back in uglier form. Chiang Kaishek knows that Gandhi is anti-Japanese, pro-Chinese and anti-Axis. And Gandhi has proved it. But it's simply Gandhi's manner of speech that exposes him to these false charges.

GENESIS OF 'QUIT INDIA

Gandhi did the same thing in the current political crisis. Against the background of India's eternal misery and the mounting resentment and bitterness there occurred the British military reverses in the Far East—Hong Kong, Malay, Singapore and Burma—British prestige in Asia dropped to zero. There was panic in India. The Indians were afraid that the British would run from India as they had so recently from Burma. There was no confidence among Indians in England's ability to defend India. The British Government in London realized that an emergency had arisen in India, but it was only after a very healthy prod from President Roosevelt that the British War Cabinet rushed one of its members, Sir Stafford Cripps, out to India to repair the damage. Churchill needed Cripps popular support and took him into the War Cabinet; and Cripps was dismissed from that Cabinet three days after Rommel's defeat in Egypt and after we landed in North Africa; in that perspective it becomes clear that Cripps' mission to India was only part of the destruction of Cripps. Stalin shoots his rivals and Churchill digests his Cripps tried to succeed, but he failed because certain reactionary British imperialists did not want him to succeed—did not want him to become a greater figure in England than he was), but whatever the causes of Cripps failure, the fact is that he failed to repair the damage. The damage, therefore, grew worse. It was as an intuitive, spontaneous reaction to that deterioration of the Indian situation that Gandhi said "I'm sick of this, the British must go." Then he thought: friends talked to him, and he said. "That was wrong. I have no right to say that," Gandhi is one of the few big men in the world who is big enough to admit his errors in public. And Gandhi said, "I cannot ask the British to quit India during the war. That would mean making a present of India to the Axis." Gandhi has said from that day to this "The British and Americans can stay in India. They can reinforce their armed services in India They can use India as a base for military operations against the Axist Powers." Neither Gandhi nor any other Indian leader is asking the British to get out of India during the war. Neither Gandhi nor any Indian leader expects complete independence during the war. All that Gandhi or the Indian leaders are asking for is an Indian National Government, which Gandhi said to me in so many words which were subsequently published, "an Indian National Government which would not interfere with military operations, but which would immediately sign a treaty of alliance with the United Nations to help us win the war." The Indian leaders contend that it is only by giving India some such concession, some such instalment during the war on complete independence after the war, it is only in this way that you can arouse the Indian people to support the war for freedom

INDIA AND ATLANTIC CHARTER.

On the contrary, I sat in the gallery of the House of Commons in September, 1941, when Churchill, after his rendezvous with President Roosevelt in the Atlantic where they drew up the Atlantic Charter, came to the House of Commons. A member of Parliament arose and said, "Mr. Prime Minister, does Article III of the Atlantic Charter, (which gives every country the right to choose its own form of Government) does the Atlantic Charter apply to India?" Churchill stood up and said, "No sir", and sat down. Nothing which Smuts or Halifax or Herbert Morrison or Cripps or any British spokesman has said since that day at all mitigates or diminishes the validity of those two words, "No sir." Indeed, Churchill himself reinforced them on November 10, when speaking in London, he said, "England will hold her own. I have got become the King's First Minister in order to preside at the liquidation of the British Empire." And by calling the British Empire a British Commonwealth you don't change its spots. Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia are free dominions, but India is an oppressed and unhappy colony If we are to use India as a base for the defeat of Japan we will have a sorry time if there is turmoil and bitterness and discontent among the hundreds of millions.

WHAT LADY LINLITHGOW SAID

On July 4 while I was in India the British Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, gave a party in his great marble palace in New Delhi to celebrate America's independence from the British Empire. (Laughter). At that party I heard all the arguments against India's independence from the British Empire. A British General who had been in Burma said to me. But could a free India after the war defend itself?" I said to him. "Could England?" What country nowadays can defend itself single-handedly? Not England, not France, not Italy, probably not the United States and Russia. If only those countries which can defend themselves are to be independent after this war then there will be very few independent States, and the General's question only means that after this war there will have to be an international organisation which will defend all countries against all aggressors. At the same party I was asked to sit down next to Lady Linlithgow, a handsome, regal lady, the wife of the Viceroy She tried to talk to me about the weather which is a ubiquitous subject of conversation in India, it being 110 degrees usually from morning until late in the afternoon, but I soon got her off on to the subject of politics and India's independence, and she said. "But are these people capable of ruling themselves?" Sometimes I'm blunt in conversation. I said, "Lady Linlithgow, you know that's a very queer question to ask on a night like this. That's exactly what the British Tories said about the thirteen colonies in 1776".

The question, is not whether India is ripe for freedom. The question is whether we are ripe for Indian freedom. If there were a new England emergency out of this war, if there were a new England to supplant the old England of Chamberlain and Churchill, it would not wish to hold India. That is really the issue —"The Hindu."

Waterless Malcolm Bag

I regret about the scarcity of water at Malcolm Bag, Jogeshwari instead of getting improved, has gone from bad to worse—so much so that now-a-days for every drop of water one has to go begging from here to there. Water is an essential thing for daily domestic consumption and to collect it, one has to seek assistance of water-bearers who get the water for us from surrounding wells after being paid "rupees two to rupees five every day" according to one's members of the family. Our colony itself has got three big wells but alas, their condition is absolutely hopeless.

It is also a matter of great regret that the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities to whom the Malcolm Bag Colony belongs, and on whose Board there are some very influential personages, have so far done absolutely nothing to overcome the difficulties of the colony's residents.

As so far our appeals and applications to and interviews with the various authorities have ended in a big "zero" as a last resource we colonists together with the residents of another Hindu Colony known as the "Saraswati Bag" were obliged to send an express telegram to H. E. the Governor of Bombay on Friday last, the 14th instant, and we sincerely hope His Excellency will fully investigate into this matter and get our long standing grievances redressed.

"JOGESHWARITE."

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

He was a happy augury of the future of Indian medicine, if only it was given a chance—and by that I do not mean by Britain but by India—to develop freely.

—Mr. Beverley Nichols' tribute to an Indian Doctor.

* * *

Sir Nazimuddin assured Mr. Jinnah of the readiness of the entire Muslim population of Bengal to carry out his mandate in the cause of Islam and the Muslim League.

—Calcutta Report.

Sounds like an echo of a Goering or Goebbels oration?

And why not?

* * *

It is stated by the German News Agency that the Fuehrer has been pleased to take unto himself more extra-constitutional powers.

So what? There's nothing new, nothing sensational in it.

At least we are not impressed.

* * *

President Roosevelt promises Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek an Allied military offensive in Asia "in the very near future."

Which may mean anything.

* * *

INVASION OF ITALY LIKELY

Duce May "Do A Darlan"

—Headlines.

It is not at all impossible for history to repeat itself and for Duce to be enabled to "do a Darlan"—with something coming forward later to "do the Darlan" to him.

* * *

During the raid on Civita Vecchice, Italians are reported to have heard bomb bursts on the streets of Rome.

They did not, however, take it all to mean that Il Duce had resumed his oratings from Palazzo Venezia.

* * *

Says an American radio commentator: "Italy seems ripe for invasion but do we want Italy now even if we can take it?"

Stuff and nonsense. Italy is an extremely sweet and juicy grape.

* * *

It is announced from London that Mosquitos were over the German capital on Saturday night.

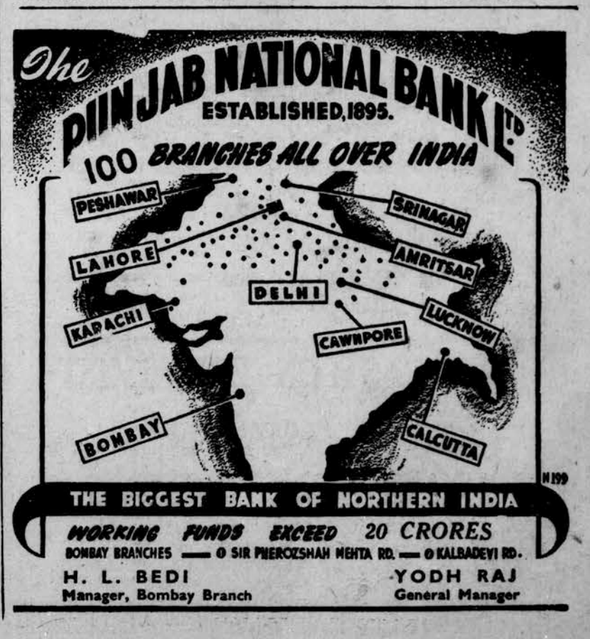
Personally, we can fully realise how painfully the Berliners must have been stung.

A.-I. MUSLIM LEAGUE WORKING COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, May 17.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League has appointed a Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League consisting of 21 members.

The members are:—Sardar Bakht Jamal Khan (N.W.F.P.); Sardar Mohd. Aurangzebkhan, (N.W.F.P.); Mr. G. M. Syed (Sind) Khan Bahadur Mohd. Ayub Khuro, (Sind); Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Khan, (Punjab); Shaikh Karamat Ali, (Punjab); Mian Bashir Ahmed (Punjab); Mr. Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigarh (Bombay); Mr. Syed Abdur Rauf Shah (C.P.); Begum Maulana Mohd. Ali (Delhi); Chaudhuri Khalikuzzaman (U.P.); Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan (U. P.); Raja of Mahmudabad (U. P.); Mr. Latifurrahman, (Bihar); Hossain Imam (Bihar); Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury (Assam); Sir Nazimuddin (Bengal); Mr. Hasan Isphahani, (Bengal); Maulana Mohd. Akram Khan (Bengal); Haji Abdul Sattar Haji Eshak Seth (Madras); and Mr. Kazi Mohd Isa (Baluchistan).—A. P.



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(Station Masters, Asst. Station Masters and Signallers).
(b) GUARDS, Railway Operating.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS:—

Up to Matriculation standard.

Pay whilst training Rs. 48|- per month plus FREE rations, clothing and accommodation.

Enhanced rates of pay on passing trade tests after 4 months training.

Vacancies also exist for a number of Firemen, Loco, who should be sufficiently educated to absorb intensive training for 2 months after which they may be further trained as Drivers, Railway Engine if found suitable. Particulars for this category on request.

Matriculates and|or men having previous clerical experience will be enrolled as Havildar Clerks on Rs. 65|- per month plus FREE rations, clothing and accommodation

ONLY those prepared to serve Overseas, if required, need apply personally or in writing to:—

O.C., T.G., Bisset Camp, AJMER.
Or A.T.R.O., B.B. & C.I. Rly., Central Station, BOMBAY.

IT IS REGRETTABLE

that owing to quota and other restrictions stocks of Angier's Emulsion are far short of satisfying medical and public demand.

We feel sure that our patrons realise fully that we are doing our utmost to keep the market supplied, but owing to wartime conditions we fear that distribution at times will be limited.

Please do not blame the dealers — they have to stand the brunt of shortage of other commodities as well as ours. We know you will appreciate that they have done everything humanly possible to obtain supplies of Angier's Emulsion, now reduced because of present difficulties which we hope are only temporary

ANGIER'S Emulsion

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BUY WAR SAVINGS SECURITIES
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Scientifically designed for effortless riding! Super-sprung saddle—no jolts or jars even on the roughest road. Excellent, hard-wearing tyres and positive-action brakes. Trouble-free working and cleaning.

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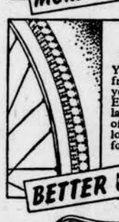

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City And Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 14, 1999.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul Avval 13, 1362.
Parsi: Adar 16, 1312.
Sunrise: 7-5 a.m., Sunset 8-5 p.m.
Hightide: 11-00, 22-51, Lowtide 4-26, 16-49.

DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

GATHA SOCIETY: A public meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136 Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Sorabji Naoroji Kanga will give a discourse in Gujarati on "The age of Behram Varzavand being a very distant one, Hazrat Bahullah cannot be Behram Varzavand".

"SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ: Ramayana Series daily at 9 p.m. by Br. Sri. Choodamani Sastrigal".

RATION CARDS: A press note says: Government has decided that the validity of the ration cards issued to "homeless" persons should also be extended to the third and fourth weeks. Authorised distributors are being instructed to supply rations for the third and fourth weeks to holders of such cards. The holders of such cards are advised to preserve them.

KANNADA EDUCATION SOCIETY "A meeting of all Kannada-speaking parents will be held in the premises of the school on Sunday the 24th. instant, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of explaining to them the aims and objects of, and preparations made by the Society, as also to receive their valuable suggestions, for furthering the cause of Kannada Education in Bombay".

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE:—Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 14th May 1943, were as under: Number of cheques 140953 Amount of cheques 37,29,47,230-0-10

FAIR AT PYDHONI:— The annual fair of the "Shree Mahakali Temple" at Pydhoni will be held today and will remain for three days.

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, May 17.

Deccan Big 312/8 cd; Small 78 cd; India Sugar 14/2; South India 14/2; Travancore 17/12; Mysore Sugar 64: PLANTINGS: Cochin Malabar 20/12; Chempra Peaks 14; Coorg 62/8; Cochin 281; Cottanad 17/14; Fringefords 20; High Produce 45 xr; Kalpettas 48/8; Kalasa 17/12; Malankara 104; Nellipathy Hills 9; Rajgiri 20/2; Travancore 36; Vaikundam 25/8; Vellamalai 27; Vellitam 41/8; Bangalore Wood 394; B. and Co., odry. 316; Balasubramania 200 cd., Coimbodia 45/12; Coimbatore Spg. 3661; Coimbatore Pioneer 500; Coimbatore Murugan 325; Dhanalaxmi 605; Janardhana 355; Kaleeswrar 730; Kothari Tex 30; Lakshmi 308; Lakshmi New 162; Mettur 330; Madura 669; Rajalaxmi 325; Radhakrishna 472; Rangavillas 255; Trichinopoly 34/12; Vasantha 360; Indian Steel Roll 6/6 Madras Safe 39; Mysore Chem and Fert 33/4; Mysore Paper 27; Mysore Chem Mfrs 54/8; Mysore Match 16; Mettur Chem 27/8; Mettur Chem New 19/12; Mettur Chem Defd 12/2; Singareni 11; Spencer 7/8.

NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW

"Cotton lower under the leadership of new crop months, tired long liquidation and hedging believed against increased loan repossessions of 1941 and 1942 stocks. Outside buying interests waiting on the sideline awaiting clarification of the stabilisation programme. The trade reports some business consumated from recent Spanish enquiry for American cotton and it is anticipated the full enquiry for about fifty thousand bales will be filled. Official reports that cotton suffered damage from severe freezes or alternative freezing and thawing east of the Mississippi river last month were offset by ore recent favourable growing conditions. The remarking of increasing amounts of cotton goods for military uses is severely restricting civilian activity. In view of the expected increase in repossessions further market easiness is expected."

FARIDPUR, May 17.—With a view to bringing about unity among different sections of the student community an association of students representing both Hindus and Muslims has been formed here under the title of "Progressive Students Association".

THE CENTRAL BANK

OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Established—December, 1911).

Authorised Capital	Rs.	3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	3,36,26,400
Paid-Up Capital	Rs.	1,68,13,200
Reserve and Other Funds	Rs.	1,48,32,000
Deposits as at 31-12-42	Rs.	59,65,34,000

HEAD OFFICE—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
160 Branches and Pay-Offices throughout India.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E., Chairman, Ardeshir B. Dubash, Esquire Haridas Madhavdas, Esquire, Dinshaw D. Romer Esquire, Vithaldas Kanji Esquire Noormahomed M. Chinoy Esquire, Bapooji Dadabhoy Lam, Esquire, Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esquire, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Kt., H. F. Commissariat Esquire.

LONDON AGENTS:—Messrs. Barclay's Bank Limited and Messrs. Midland Bank, Limited.
NEW YORK AGENTS:—The Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Banking Business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application

H C CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Monday.

SHARES:—The local Share Bazar was quietly steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There is less disposition to operate and the market is grinding without any definite tendency. Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened at Rs. 1,865 on Monday and improved to Rs. 1,890. Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 387. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 2,055 and improved to Rs. 2,060, while Century Mill Shares were quoted at Rs. 920. Trading was restricted and the market was narrow. Later on there were unfounded rumours of increase in E. P. T. to be returned after the war at 3 p.c. interest. There was renewed buying in Mill Shares. Bombay Dyeings improved to Rs. 2.125 and Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,950.

Tone was very steady.

TEXTILE: Ahmedabad Mills 603/12; Apollo Mills 9/14; Bharat Mills 115/8; Bom. Dyeing 2120; Cent. India 526; Century 945; Colaba Land 300; Dawn 1650; E. D. Ordy 25/2; E. D. Defd. 4/13½; Edward Sassoon 705; Elphinstone 129; Finlay xd 405; Gokak 414; Hindustan 4750; Ind. Manfg. 4825; Ind. Bleaching 265; Ind. Malwa 1585; Khatau 681/4 Kohinoor 960; Lakshmi 1800; Madhowji 35; Minerva 280; Model Nagpur 421/4; Madhusudan 665; Meyer Sassoon 267/8; Morarji 1130; Mysore 330; New City 485; New Great 529; Phoenix 900; Podar Mills 365; Sassoon Spg. 33; Sassoon Silk 121; Shri Nivas 487/8; Sholapur 11000; Simplex 365; Svadeshi xd 628; Swan xd 370; Tata Mills 98; Vishnu xd 2955; Western India 4000

INSURANCE: Bom. Life 162/8; Empire Life 725; Jupiter 23/14; New India 75; Oriental Life 5425.

HYDRO & ELEC.: Ahmedabad 196/4 Ajmere 14/12; And. Valley Ord. 1837/8; Bom. Suburban 195; Bom. Tram Ord. xd 152; Broach 14; Karachi 266/4; Poona 305/4; Surat 196/4; Surat New Rs. 50/pd. prem. 70; Tata Hydro Ord. 196/8; Tata Power Ord. 1782/8.

BANK: Baroda Bank 127; Bank of India 172; Central Bank 65/6; Imperial F. P. 1755; Imperial P. P. 437; Reserve 110; Union 8.

MISC. GROUP: Alembic Chem. 380; Alcock Ashdown 925; Asso. Cement 239; Belapur 243; Bom. Burma Old 320; Bom. Burma New 105; B. B. Petrol 2/14; Bom. Steam 572/8 Radio Ord. 472/8; Radio Defd. 442/8; Invest. Trust 63; Prem. Const. 173/8; Port Canning 95/8; Scindia 33/8; Shivrajpur 68/8; Tata Ordy. 393; Tata Defd. 1930; Tata Chem. 37/8; Tata Oil 92; Wimco 365; Burma Corp 2/7; Blo Ord. 6/8; Ind. Copper 2/8; Ind. Iron 35/2; Steel Corp. 26/4; New Vict. Ordy. 10/12.

COTTON:—The local market was firm and prices were pushed up to new high levels. Bulls are relying on strong statistical position while Bears are awaiting Government action. Under this fight between Bulls and Bears, the market has become violent. Today the market opened at Rs. 658 for July and after declining to Rs. 654 advanced to Rs. 672. At this level there appeared some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 662 but again steadied at Rs. 666. The market is highly speculative and needs caution. After the recent rise it is risky to remain long but short sales are also equally dangerous. There was renewed buying and prices rose to Rs. 674.

The rise attracted active realising and prices declined to Rs. 659 and improved to Rs. 665 but again declined to Rs. 656 and steadied at Rs. 659. Prices rallied to Rs. 664 but again quietened to Rs. 658. Market was unsettled. Prices again declined to Rs. 646 and steadied at Rs. 648. The market closed at 6 p.m. with May Rs. 639/8 and July Rs. 650/5.

P. S.: After the close of July cotton declined to Rs. 640|-.

BULLION:—On Saturday London Gold and Silver quotations were unchanged. The local market was fairly firm with moderate demand for Silver which hardened to-day. At the opening Vaishakh Silver was quoted at Rs. 134-12 and improved to Rs. 135-12 while Gold was quoted at Rs. 95. The monthly settlement is drawing near and in the absence of trading in Jeth delivery, there is no hedging facility. Quotations were: Ready Gold Rs. 95-4, Vaishakh Rs. 95, Sovereigns Rs. 66, Ready Silver Rs. 137-4, Vaishakh Rs. 135-12. The Board has allowed business in Jeth delivery with fixing maximum fluctuation of Rs. 10 in Gold and Rs. 20 in Silver on the basis of settlement rates but no business was done as a section was against such restrictions. Later on there were some rumours and under increased selling prices weakened.

Closing quotations were, Ready Gold Rs. 93/10, Vaishakh Rs. 93/4. Ready Silver Rs. 135/12, Vaishakh Rs. 134/4. Sovereigns Rs. 64/12.

SEEDS:—The Board has decided not to do any fresh business and all outstanding business should be liquidated. In this connection brokers are meeting to-day and no business was done to-day. The general meeting for Linseed is to meet to-day at 4 p.m. Seeds market came to a voluntary arrangement whereby no fresh business would be done and outstanding groundnuts August contracts be liquidated at minimum Rs. 122 and maximum Rs. 132 by the end of the month. Trading commenced at Rs. 131 and prices declined to Rs. 129-8.

Closing quotations were as under:—
Groundnuts May Rs. 125/4, 126, 123/8 124.
Groundnuts August Rs. 131, 128/6, 129.
Castorseeds May Rs. 114, 115, 114/8.
Castorseeds Sept. Rs. 119/8, 120/6, 119/8.
Linseed Rs. 16, Late Rs. 15/8.

PAYMENT OF TREASURY BILLS

In view of 21st May 1943 being declared as a Bank holiday under a notification issued by the Government of Bombay on the 14th May 1943 the payment in respect of the Treasury Bill auction on Tuesday the 18th May 1943 will be received on Thursday the 20th May 1943.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 15.

I. C. C. May highest 638, lowest 622, closing at 3-30 p.m. 636-1/2.
I. C. C. July highest 651-1/2, lowest 634, closing at 3-30 p.m. 649-1/2.

No **NEW MOTOR CARS**

but lots of weapons!

PERHAPS you've heard about this change-over—possibly the greatest industrial revolution of all time. Its effect is that the man-power, machines and factories normally engaged in motor car manufacture are now operating as a gigantic source of supply for munitions of war.

That, today, is the General Motors' story in India as elsewhere . . . no new motor cars for civil use, but an ever-increasing flow of Chevrolet Troop Carriers, Load Carriers, Ambulances, Water Tanks, Station Wagons, Tipping Wagons, Cinema Vans, etc., etc., for Military use.

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LIMITED

Chevrolet :: Buick :: Oldsmobile :: Cadillac :: Pontiac :: GMC Vauxhall :: Bedford

HOW TO REGAIN YOUTH IN 7 DAYS?

The wonder is that youth is restored in 7 days, but strict self-control is to be exercised during this period, otherwise the secret of cure is rendered ineffective. So only those should use this medicine who can promise this self-control. A great miracle makes its appearance on the very first day. All that is required is to store it for seven days, and then for years you will not experience any loss of vigour again. There are two medicines—one for internal consumption, the other for external application The complete course is known as **REJUVINE**. The very first dose of internal medicine begins to work wonders as if complete transformation has begun. The medicine for application also shows its miraculous effects from the very first day. Man is stupefied because electric waves and a sea of force and vigour burst forth. Even if a healthy man uses this course he will enjoy to the full.

Price complete course Rs. 5|-. Postage -|10|- extra.

This course will be sent only to those who promise to exercise complete self-control for 7 days.

Address to:—
AKSIRI DAWA KHANNA, Kalan Mahal (B.C.B.) P.B. 41, Delhi.
Agent:—VITHALDAS NARAYANDASS JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

You can do... WITHOUT AN EVENING SUIT

But.. You cannot do... WITHOUT

SIROLIN 'ROCHE'

to cure Coughs or Colds

AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE AT Rs. 3/12 PER BOTTLE

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE DEATH WATCH* — BY EDGAR WALLACE

THOSE DRUMS SAY THAT SAGE IS COMING BACK TO RESCUE ME.
CHAIN HIM IN THE HUT.
HE'LL BE HERE! HE'LL GET YOU!
SO YOU THINK YOU WILL BE SAVED, ARMSTRONG? REMEMBER- SAGE RAN AWAY ONCE AND LEFT YOU... HE WILL RUN AWAY AGAIN ----
--- OR THE DEATH WATCH WILL KILL HIM!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1|8|-

To be paid in advance.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match from a respectable family for a 23 years old Jew. Any nationality, apply Box No. 1495 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted two Typists, experienced in a Solicitor's Office. One with short-hand preferred. Apply Box No. 4581, "Bombay Chronicle."

M.T.B. College, Surat. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected are invited so as to reach the Principal before 10th June, for (i) Lecturer (or Professor) in History and Economics. One qualified to teach Geography to the First Year Class will be preferred, (ii) Lecturer (or Professor) in Mathematics, (iii) Lecturer (or Professor) in Logic and Philosophy, (iv) Lecturer in Education (The applicant must state his special subjects), (v) Demonstrator in Botany who must be either an M.Sc. or B.Sc. (Principal Botany) with at least Second Class. In case of very high academic qualifications, the post of a Lecturer will be converted into that of a Professor. For posts (i) to (iv) the applicants must have Master's degree with at least Second Class. The appointments will be from 1st July, 1943, up to 31st March, 1944, in the first instance. 4485

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

A live-wire Burma Evacuee with 7 years' experience open for immediate engagement; Manager, Secretary or similar responsible job. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 1528, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young Burma evacuee (I.Sc.) seeks immediate employment. Experienced Accountant, Salesman. Store-keeper, Supervisor, Office Assistant. Apply Box No. 1529, "Bombay Chronicle."

117. MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

For Sale Austin Seven 1937. Tourer and Vauxhall Ten 1939. Both excellent condition. Sales and purchases of used cars can be arranged on reasonable commission. Apply S. S. Hangal, Telephone No. 43400. 1531

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Lady Irwin College for Women, Sikandra Road, New Delhi, provides practical courses of studies in Home Science and Needlework as well as a training course for teachers of Home Science. The new session will commence on September 1st. Applications should reach the Directress well before that date. Minimum qualifications for admission—Matriculation or its equivalent. For prospectus and further information write to Mrs. Hannah Sen, Directress. 4583

INDIVIDUAL TUITIONS

Matric: All subjects (French), Inter-First Year Science: Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry. Write. Pradhan, c|o Manerikar Swastik Shiwaji Park, Dadar. (1527)

174. BOOKS

Over 15,00,000 copies already sold: "How to Win Friends and Influence People" by Dale Carnegie. Rs. 3-6. Taraporevala, Booksellers, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 4571A

652 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Excellent Opportunity for owners of Motor owners or Dealers in Gas plants. 24 units of Licensed Gas Plants for immediate sale. Special terms for fleet owners and investors. Apply Box No. 1532, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 21st May, 1943, that day being a Public Holiday (IN CONNECTION WITH THE CELEBRATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF THE ALLIED VICTORY IN TUNISIA) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

E. J. DAWSON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th May, 1943.
(4574)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.
(PURCHASE BRANCH)
Tender No. P|267|A.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of: 9,000 Nos. of P.V. No. 19070-Sprayer, hand, anti-insect (a sprayer fitted with ball valve and pressure nozzle made from brass sheet, brass castings, steel wire etc.)

Tender forms, which are not transferable, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 6|- per set, which amount is not refundable, from the Deputy Controller of Purchase, Office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order, quoting remitter's full address and the above tender No. on the money order coupon.

Tenders will be received upto 4 P.M. on 10-6-43.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the rate of Rs. 12-0-0 Per Inch
Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
6, Esplanade East, Calcutta

NOTICE

PIPE CONTROL ORDER, 1942

THE ATTENTION of all Stockists, Producers and Importers of controlled categories of Pipes is drawn to the Pipe Control Order, 1942, published in the Gazette of India Notification No. 1136, dated 25-11-42. Cases are still coming to the notice of Government of failure to submit to the Pipe Controller the prescribed returns and it is hereby notified that such cases will not in future be condoned in any circumstances, but will result in prosecution under the Defence of India Rules.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
STORES DEPARTMENT
566, DeLisle Road, Bombay No. 11.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of undermentioned articles:—

		Due on
1.	Cane Baskets	26-5-43.
2.	Waterproof coats	26-5-43.
3.	Uniforms & Clothing for Municipal Staff	26-5-43.
4.	Disinfectants	26-5-43.
5.	Boots Leather & Putties	26-5-43.

Forms of tenders, &c., can be had from the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours on payment of Rs. 1|4|- each.

(Sd.) A. H. K. SHAIKH,
Controller of Stores,
14-5-43. (4579)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE
(PURCHASE BRANCH)
Tender No. P|362|F

TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of Sodium Benzoate B. P.

Tender forms which are not transferable, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2|-|- per set, which amount is not refundable from the Deputy Controller of Purchase, Office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi or from the Deputy Assistant Director General (Medical Stores), Medical Stores Depot Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Lahore Cantt.

Payment should be made in cash or by money order quoting remitter's full address and the above tender number on the money order coupon. Tenders will be received upto 4 P. M. on the 16th of June, 1943. 4577

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
(SUPPLY)

WANTED—Qualified COST ACCOUNTANTS for employment as Cost Accounts Officers. The candidate must be a registered Accountant and possess at least five years practical experience in a responsible position as accountant incharge of cost accounts of manufacturing concerns. The posts are temporary, but are expected to last for the duration of the war. Age not exceeding 45. Pay according to qualifications and experience but applicant should state the minimum expected. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 31st May, 1943.

A. K. CHANDA,
Joint Financial Adviser,
(Headquarters),
Supply Finance,
Jaisalmer House,
Mansingh Road,
New Delhi. 4576

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. IBRAHIM ABBAS MOGUL has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against or to the said property of whatsoever kind or nature are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that two pieces of lands of Fazandari Tenure, admeasuring 305 sq. yds. registered by the Collector under New Nos. 1560 and 1817, New Survey No. 2079 part, C S. Nos. 500 and 501 of Mandvi Division together with buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under (3) B Ward Nos. 236-237 New Street Nos. 194-196-198, situate at Nagdevi Street and bounded on the East by the Nagdevi Street, on the West by a sweepers passage on the North by the property of Hassanally Fatehally and on the south by the property of Mulla Mahomedally Tankiwalla.

Bombay dated this 17th day of May, 1943.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(4580)

AUCTION SALES

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF CURIOS, Lacquered vases, Porcelain and Canton dinner services, old Chinese Embroidered slippers and other articles and numerous other articles of Art Property of the Japanese Museum at Jehangir Wadia Bld., opp. the Central Bank Ltd., Bruce Street, To-day the 18th inst. at 11-30 A.M. (N.S.T.) AND the remaining lots will be auctioned on Saturday the 22nd inst. at 11-30 A.M. (N.S.T.)

BENNETT & CO.

Revealing A
Ravishing RAMOLA....
Talwar Production
MAN-CHALI
They say "It's only RAMOLA who could have played such a 'TERRIFIC' Role—
Drawing Crowds At
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10
A "Famous" Release

COMMENCING TO-DAY 4-30 P.M.
ANDREWS SISTERS
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in
Universal's Musical Comedy
WHAT'S COOKIN'
Daily: at 4-30, 6-45 & 10 p.m.
PARADISE
MAHIM.

FASCINATING FUN!
NAVYUG'S TICKLING TALE
PAHILI MANGLAGOUR
SNEHAPRABHA, SHAHU MODAK
11th RECORD WEEK
Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.
Friday Matinee 2 p.m.
CENTRAL

ENTERTAINMENT at its GRANDEST
in
APNA-PARAYA
with SAHU MODAK and HANSA
SWASTIK
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Use "SIRCO" Brand
CAUSTIC SODA SOLID
SIRCO SALES AGENCY
Laksmi Bldgs., Sir P. M. Rd.
Fort, Bombay. Phone 21746

135

Due to war conditions, it is regretting that "Andrews Liver Salt" is not now available It will be on sale as soon as the international situation permits.

Malik Barkat Ali Supports Ambedkar's Plan

LAHORE: Malik Barkat Ali M.L.A. (Punjab) a former member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, hails Dr. Ambedkar's proposed solution of the Indian political situation as the "first thoughtful and constructive contribution" towards a solution of the problem created by the demand for Pakistan and says: "Dr. Ambedkar wants a statutory referendum of the Muslims of Pakistan areas as to whether they want to sever from or remain within a United India. No one should have any objection to this recognised test of self-determination.

Dr. Ambedkar has also urged that a referendum be sought of the non-Muslim minorities in Pakistan areas as to whether they would prefer to remain within Pakistan or to go out of it. In theory this is a perfectly legitimate claim that must be considered. The Muslim League scheme does not contemplate this for very good reasons. But if his second referendum is claimed then it will have to be conceded that the Muslim inhabitants of the Hindustan areas would also have the right to a similar referendum on the point as to whether they would prepare to remain within Hindustan or to separate and seek the protection of the Pakistan State or States. The two referendums must go together."

Malik Barkat Ali refers to Dr. Ambedkar's proposal that a Council of India consisting of an equal number of representatives from Hindustan and Pakistan should discuss subjects of common interests. He says: "The Muslims have decided to have no Centre not even in the attenuated form of a confederation, as the course of constitutional history establishes that all confederations ultimately end in a strong Federal Centre. This being so a Council of India constituted on a basis of parity between Pakistan and Hindustan is out of the question. I would suggest instead a treaty between the two States.

In conclusion Malik Barkat Ali condemns Dr. Ambedkar's plan to "serious consideration and study at the hands of all particularly British statesmen we should put out of their minds their hackneyed notions of the unity of India"—A. P.

Military Battle Practice For Indian Troops

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH INDIA, May 17.

The Japs would not have it all their own way if they attempted to invade India.

This was the impression left on the minds of a party of journalists who watched a demonstration of training and battle practice by British Indian troops "somewhere in South India."

Brigadier Dyer who escorted the party commented, "If only our soldiers had this training when Japan invaded Malay and Burma there would have been a different story to tell."

It was a thrilling experience to see how under the heavy barrage of artillery and tank-gun fire, the trainees crawled out of their unprotected trenches to attack the "enemy."

A notable feature of the demonstration was training given in "assault practice", when trainees swung themselves over with hanging ropes across barbed wire fences, climbed 20 feet walls to leap over burning fire, hurdled over various obstacles and climbed from tree to tree with the agility of monkeys.—A. P.

'Homeless' Ration Card Validity Extended

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

The Government of Bombay has decided that the validity of the ration cards issued to "homeless" persons should also be extended to the third and fourth week.

Authorised distributors are being instructed to supply rations for the third and fourth weeks to holders of such cards holders of such cards should therefore, preserve them.

TUNISIA DAY IN CITY

Tanks And Troops Will Parade Streets

The Director of Information, Bombay informs:—

A mile-long procession of tanks, guns, and representatives of the fighting and Civil Defence Services will parade through the streets of Bombay on Tunisia Day (May 21).

The procession will terminate at the Esplanade Maidan where there will be a big rally of the fighting forces, Civil Defence organisations and Auxiliary Services. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay (Sir John Colville) will take the salute about 7 p.m.

During the parade and rally aeroplanes will fly over the city and will sweep across the parade ground in a spectacular salute.

Taking part in these Bombay celebrations of the North African triumph will be representatives of the Indian Army, the Royal Indian Navy the Indian Air Force, the British Army, the Royal Air Force, the United States Army, the A.R.P organisations, the St. John Ambulance and the Red Cross, the Civic Guards, the Bombay City Police, and several other organisations.

SPECIAL DAY OF PRAYER

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay hopes that heads of religious communities in Bombay Province will co-operate in observing a suitable day as a special day of prayer and thanksgiving for the victory of the Allies in Tunisia and that as many of the public as possible will attend the services which will be arranged.

In case of Christians, the day of prayer will be next Sunday, May 23.

LEPROSY ANAESTHETIC & NODULAR TYPE
&
LEUCODERMA
Eczema, Psoriasis & 180 kinds of skin-diseases are cured radically by the well-tried external & internal medicines Write for particulars of treatment to the Specialist Physician PANDIT RAM PRAN SHARMA
P. O. HOWRAH—KUSHTHA KUTIR, HOWRAH.
Branch: 40. HARRISON ROAD, CALCUTTA

Royal Physician to Late Sultan of Turkey

Dr H. H. NAWAB ALIKHAN, was the chief Physician of Sultan of Turkey. He won name and fame in Europe and America. Numerous hopeless patients have been granted fresh lease of life. For the benefit of suffering humanity he has opened a dispensary, where all chronic diseases, viz., loss of manly power, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea nervous debility, Spermatorrhoea, wet, streams, piles, fistula, rheumatism and other chronic diseases of both sex are treated with guarantee.
Note:—The treatment of nervous debility is done by machine also which shows effect in short time
8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 10 p.m.
SHAHI DAWAKHANA
Habib House No. 108, Girgaon, opposite Portuguese Church, Bombay 4.

2nd WEEK
Ranjit's
successful social
IQRAR
MADHURI MOTILAL
& RAMA SHUKUL
Director MANIBHAI VYAS
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5, 7-30 & 10 P.M.

J.K. HOSIERY

For Cool, Masculine Comfort

Nothing contributes more to a man's comfort than perfect-fitting underwear. You'll find in "Kamla" Hosiery—cotton vests, shirts, knickers and drawers—that free-and-easy underwear comfort and smartness and the feel of the finest material. Every piece is designed and tailored for maximum comfort.

You'll find "Kamla" shirts and shorts in smart colour combinations, also cotton vests (banians) and socks, in rough as well as fine qualities, elastic, durable and non-shrinking, and in a variety of styles.

Kamla HOSIERY
Cotton vests, (banians), shirts and socks. Also knickers, drawers etc.

J.K.HOSIERY FACTORY
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